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*The Industrial and Commercial Schools of the United States and Germany. A Comparative Study.* By PROF. FREDERICK W. ROMAN. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. Pp. xv, 382.)

During a period that is receiving many additions to the literature on industrial or vocational education, it is helpful to have at hand this volume by Professor Roman. He presents an extended account of the early appearance, organization and administration, and growth of the schools in Germany and in the United States which have supplemented the regular system of schools to the end of improving the industrial efficiency and economic welfare of those youths who do not pass on to higher education. By various means of study and inquiry, including careful examination of widely scattered literature, public documents, reports and announcements, personal visitation of schools, especially in Germany, and correspondence, the author has collected a large amount of special educational material. To this he adds economic and political, as well as educational, analyses which greatly increase the value of his labors to his readers.

The volume is an English adaptation, with "certain material additions," of the results gathered during an extended period of study and observation in Germany, and published, (apparently as a thesis), in 1910. Data of various German schools as recent as 1913, and of American schools as recent as 1914 are included. Of the twenty-one chapters, seven are given to the German continuation schools before and during the Empire; ten to the variety of schools of this general type in the United States, including those established by endowment, state aid and municipal appropriation, charity, and other agencies; four to a comparison of the outstanding features of these developments in the two countries, with special reference to the economic and political problems involved in the control and organization of vocational schools.

Readers of this journal are interested in the author's conclusion, which relates to the political function involved in this newer form of education. In modern states education is regarded as a distinct function of government. The legal control over, and maintenance of, "public" schools is an accepted practice. In the recent development of vocational education in the United States, due in part to a certain popular dissatisfaction with the established order of school work, the political issue raised centers in the question, whether, or not, we should have a dual system of educational control established by legislation:

one system to be confined to the historic type of schools, the other to assume control over the new industrial or vocational schools, each system to be administered by a board independent of the other.

Professor Roman shows (pp. 340 ff) the error involved in the contention for a dual system by those Americans who cite, in support of their plea, alleged dual systems of educational control in the states of the German Empire, and concludes that the educational function of government in our states can be more efficiently discharged by a single school board, which shall include in its administrative duties the supervision of the coming vocational and continuation schools. The forms of government in Germany and in the United States are contrasted also with reference to their respective efficiency in making those educational adjustments which result in promoting the economic welfare of the two nations.

EDWARD F. BUCHNER.

*Das Englische Prisenrecht.* By CHARLES HENRY HUBERICH.  
(Berlin: Carl Heymanns. 1915. Pp. viii, 135.)

A distinguished lawyer of wide repute who has practised in this and other countries as well as Germany, once professor of law in an American university, Dr. Huberich is extraordinarily fitted to fulfill the double task he has undertaken of writing an account of English prize law in German and an account of German prize law in English.

The present volume represents the first half of this task. It is a treatise on English prize law as developed up to the end of April, 1915 with special reference to the laws and to the decisions of British and colonial prize courts issued since the beginning of the European war. The development of the English rules through legislation and decree consists chiefly in the extension of the definition of contraband and in its stricter penalization, modified, however, to a note-worthy degree by exemptions, by special arrangements, and by markedly different treatment of Germany on the one hand and of Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the other. The reports of the decisions of the British colonial courts in Australia, India, South Africa and Egypt are particularly interesting and useful. These relate especially to the Suez convention, the status of Egypt, the presumption as to knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities by a ship equipped with wireless, to neutral property in use on board an enemy ship, to goods unladen but within the port limits, and to hostile goods on a British ship.

The value of the work is greatly heightened by the fact that the au-